

CONFEREES ON BANKING BILL GET TOGETHER ON AMENDMENTS

Appointment of Examiner to Remain in Hands of Chief Executive as Provided in Senate Changes.

EVANS WANTS BOUNTY PUT ON JACK RABBITS

House Sidesteps Session With White Ribboners and Blood Tells Where He Last Saw Senator Barth.

Santa Fe, March 5.—The conference committee on H. R. 244, Mr. Taylor's banking bill, late this afternoon agreed to the senate amendments which leaves the appointment of the bank examiner in the hands of the governor and permits trust companies with \$100,000 paid up capital to begin business.

The committee from the house consisted of Messrs. Mann, Fleming, Chaves, of Torrance, Canada and Blood, from the senate, of Messrs. Pugh, Holt, Lamm, Mera and Hinkle.

The most important measure passed by the senate this afternoon was S. R. 187, by Mr. Crampton, to provide for the nomination and election of United States senators by popular vote. As soon as Mr. Crampton introduced the bill it was taken up under consideration of the rules and passed unanimously. It provides the machinery for the election of senators under the new amendments to the United States constitution.

Evans Against Jack Rabbits.

Other bills introduced in the senate this afternoon were:

S. R. 186, by Mr. Evans, providing a bounty on jack rabbits. The bounty is to be five cents for each rabbit killed, and a levy of one-half mill is provided for that purpose. Live-stock.

S. R. 185, by Mr. Pankey, making it unlawful for any person to represent himself falsely as being blind, deaf, dumb, crippled or otherwise afflicted.

S. R. 184, by Mr. Evans, to amend section 2 of chapter 72 of the laws of 1907, relative to the refunding to certain counties of the excess amount paid into the territorial treasury under and by virtue of section 9, chapter 59 of the laws of 1905, Judiciary.

Split on Reroute Bill.

Two reports were brought in on H. R. 34, by Mr. Reroute, placing the custodianship of the capital and executive mansion in the state land commissioner and abolishing the capital custodian appointed by the governor. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8. Messrs. Aldridge, Doepf, Evans, Hinkle, Mabry, McCoy, Sulzer and Walton voting against the adoption of the majority report.

To escape an assault by the prohibition forces on the committee on state affairs, the house adjourned immediately after adopting a motion made by Mr. Mann to appoint a committee of five on the banking bill.

The state college investigating committee returned this noon and will hold a final session to hear the traveling auditor and his assistants, who will testify tomorrow. Individual members expressed themselves as astounded at finding conditions in Las Cruces as they existed prior to the bank failure even worse than they had anticipated. The members of the committee were to El Paso before returning to Santa Fe.

Blood Reports on Barth.

Chairman Blood said: "The last I saw of Senator Barth and Representative Vial they were leaving the Amarillo land around El Paso." Governor McDonald also returned this noon.

"The newspapers did not accurately report the substance of the resolution which I introduced in the legislature on Wednesday," said Mr. Blood, "but the constitution restricting the legislative bodies to a total of twenty members."

"The provision does not limit the introduction of bills to be presented to the legislature by the governor, but it does provide that the governor may introduce in the legislature as many as ten bills on the first day of the session and that no other bills may be introduced or considered until these bills are disposed of. Of course, they may be disposed of on one motion to table the entire lot, or they might be amended or passed without amendment. My idea is that the legislature is too unwieldy, and that the first thirty days are almost wholly wasted. The legislature meets and the members are uninformed as to the necessities of the state insofar as legislation is concerned."

The result is that the legislature is flooded with bills drawn almost entirely by non-members, and on account of the great mass of stuff that is introduced and the limited time that is considered the same the ordinary legislature is wholly confused. I think that most people will admit that ten well-prepared and carefully considered bills, if enacted into law, would meet the requirements of the state at any one session; but there is always an opportunity, under the provisions of the resolution, to introduce other bills after those which the governor shall have presented have been disposed of. I do not have much hope that the resolution will

MORE REVENUES FOR RAILROADS NECESSARY FOR COUNTRY'S GOOD

Experts Show Why Freight Rates Should Be Advanced in Order to Give Credit to Transportation Companies.

FOOLISH STATEMENTS CAUSE OF PREJUDICE

Hostile Legislation in States and Acts of Corporation Commissions Are Severely Condemned.

Chicago, March 5.—Credit of railroads as reflected in their ability to obtain new capital was discussed before Interstate Commerce Commission today. The committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is on the verge of a decision on the proposed amendment to the act of 1904, relative to the election of justices of the peace and constables.

House bill 352, by Abeyta, to authorize railroad companies to exercise the right of eminent domain for rights of way for grain and industry tracks, passed with only the vote of Thayer against it.

Now bills were introduced as follows: No. 422, by Davies, to amend section 95, compiled laws, to permit the running at large of stock. Judiciary No. 423, by Chaves, of Sierra, by request, to provide conveyances for the transportation of pupils. Education.

No. 424, by Gallegos, of Santa Fe, empowering the owners of irrigated lands under a particular stream to use waters. State affairs.

No. 425, by Davies, to create an examination board of surveyors. State affairs.

No. 426, by Chaves, of Torrance county, to amend section 3, chapter 105, laws of 1907, Judiciary.

Taylor introduced house joint resolution No. 27, to prohibit polygamy. Committee reports were made as follows:

House bill No. 202, by Holland, relative to the duties of county assessors, was brought in by the committee on state affairs, but as a substitute, this committee also brought in a substitute for house bill 78, by Montoya, of Sandoval, to authorize and empower county commissioners to construct jails elsewhere than in county seats. The committee on Judiciary reported favorably house bill 387, by Martinez, and "Crane" of Torrance, chapter 1, laws of 1903. The steering committee recommended that senate substitute for senate bill 98 be passed as amended. This is the Hinkle county school bill.

The committee on livestock reported with amendments house bill 342, by Abeyta and Eaton, to amend section 2, chapter 146, laws of 1905, authorizing county commissioners to prohibit the running at large of animals.

House bill this afternoon extended the olive branch to the senate by passing senate bill No. 2, by Clark, for the safeguarding of public funds, a measure upon whose passage Senator Clark had set his heart for years and which is most stringent in the safeguards it throws around the public moneys. Only Mullens and Rutherford voted against it and it now goes to the governor.

The house passed eleven bills in less than two hours this forenoon. It also considered the senate amendments to the Eaton good roads bill, amending section 2, chapter 119, laws of 1909, relative to the distribution of the forest reserve and land office monies received for road purposes. It is now in the hands of the speaker.

No. 455, by Reroute, fixing the salary of the supreme court clerk at \$3,500 a year, of the superintendent of insurance at \$2,400 a year, and providing clerk hire for the office of the state treasurer and state auditor, passed 34 to 4, only Hewitt, Rutherford, Ryan, Skeen, Thayer and Walton voting against it.

House joint resolution No. 29, by Davies, providing extra compensation for certain judges, passed unanimously.

House bill No. 360, by Sandoval and Montoya, of Sandoval county, passed 30 to 9. It appropriates \$25,000 for a bridge across the Arroyo de los Pinos, in Sandoval county, on the road from Bernalillo to Cuba, in Sandoval county. Those who voted against it were Black, Bryant, Casado, Dow, Hewitt, Rutherford, Ryan, Skeen, Thayer and Walton.

The three house bills by Abeyta, Nos. 329, 340 and 341, providing for a biological, agricultural and geological bureau, respectively, passed with only the votes of Hewitt, recorded dissenting. The bills were introduced by Messrs. Casado, Hewitt and Holland voted against the first.

AGAINST SIEGE OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

London, March 5 (6:10 p. m.).—The Weekly Nation discusses in its leading article the proposed reprisals by the allies against shipping, and from Germany and asks by what right England can refuse America leave to import dyes from Germany when England herself has issued licenses to her traders to buy dyes from that source.

"It seems clear to us that if the navy receives a general order to arrest all neutral shipping on suspicion of German origin or destination for their cargoes, our prize court and our foreign office will not lead uneventful lives," the Nation says. It considers that the allies can tighten the existing siege of German coasts without setting up a siege against neutral nations, and stopping trade which we do not declare to be illegal or against which we do not take measures that international law requires neutrals to respect."

ADMITS INTENTION TO BLOW UP FRENCH SHIP

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Charges against Hans Halle, arrested in December in connection with a plot to blow up a French liner, were dismissed today by the criminal court, but the state appealed and he was held in custody. Halle admitted he made a bomb with the intention of putting it in a French ship leaving New York for Havre, but the court decided he had violated no Louisiana law.

Three other men arrested already have been released.

Several Injured in Fire.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 5.—Six persons were seriously injured, six slightly hurt and two unidentified foreigners are missing as a result of a \$50,000 fire here today in two small adjoining hotels. Edward Perry, a guest and two firemen, are seriously hurt. The firemen were from ladders when a wall collapsed.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO MAY BE AGAIN FORCED ON WASHINGTON

Poor People in Capital of War-torn Republic Are Suffering From Lack of Food Supplies, President Hears.

VETERAN DECLARES HE WILL NOT DIE IN BED

English, Irish and Scotch Recruited From All Over the World Are to Be Found Side by Side in Trenches.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson was confronted tonight with one of the most serious and perplexing problems that has ever arisen in the Mexican situation. Mexico City is on the verge of starvation. General Obregon, the Carranza commander, refuses to permit an international relief committee composed of wealthy members of the foreign colony to succor the needy.

"Mexico needs no foreign aid," the general is reported to have said. "All merchants who closed their stores have been ordered to reopen under threat of punishment. Three hundred of them, all Mexicans, have been imprisoned. The people of the city are living in terror of another evacuation since Obregon has announced that he will not prevent looting or pillaging for food or money."

No Solution Suggested.

The Brazilian, British, Spanish and Italian ambassadors called separately on the state department tonight, bringing pessimistic reports of the situation which correspond to reports already received by the American government. The foreign diplomats suggested no solution.

Secretary Bryan announced that he had sent a telegram to General Carranza, asking him to permit the international relief committee to operate in Mexico City and to allow the transportation facilities for relief purposes to be withheld by General Obregon on the ground of military necessity.

Drastic Measures Possible.

President Wilson was advised of all the facts late today and the reports from the foreign ambassadors. Tonight the president was reported to be studying the various phases of the situation. Shipped General Obregon continue to refuse to send aid, drastic measures might be necessary in the view of foreign diplomats. The situation is described by them as more intolerable than it ever has been since revolutionary troubles began in the southern republic.

Talk of an allied expedition similar to the one that went to the relief of foreign legations at Peking, during the boxer uprising, was again heard in official quarters where it was generally admitted that a grave consideration of the affairs here is imperative.

Purpose of Obregon.

For the present the outcome of the telegraphic correspondence with General Carranza will be awaited. Hitherto he has been reported as sending by all the activities of General Obregon whose purpose, according to official reports, seems to be to force the lower classes to enlist in the Carranza army or police.

All sorts of wild rumors are afloat in Mexico City, due to the increasing differences of General Obregon, who

INDIAN TROOPS SHOW CONTEMPT FOR SHELL FIRE

Frederick Palmer Tells of Picturesque Soldiers With British Army and How They Stand the War.

OBREGON REFUSES TO PERMIT ASSISTANCE

Carranza Commander Threatens to Turn City Over to Loot by Hungry People, Diplomats Report.

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RUSSIA ENGAGED IN BATTLE FROM BALTIC SEA TO RUMANIA BORDER

Desperate Struggle Progresses With Czar's Forces on Offensive Everywhere Except in Carpathians.

AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK FROM BUKOWINA

Another Submarine, Fourth Sunk by British War Vessels, Is Reported Destroyed in English Channel.

London, March 5 (9:45 p. m.).—Except in the central oil pass of the Carpathians where the three Austrian attacks have been somewhat successful, the Russians are now on the offensive along the whole length of their extremely long line from the Baltic sea to the Rumanian border. Apparently they have definitely disposed of the German and Austrian attempts to outflank their two extreme wings, and having turned are making slow but steady progress westward.

After retreating to the Dniester river, the Russians again have crossed into Bukovina and are unofficially reported to be back in Czernowitza, which military men say is extremely probable as they already had occupied Sadagora, a few miles to the northeast of the capital. Further to the west they are again in possession of Staromir and have crossed the Lwów river, a forward step which in the opinion of military experts probably will compel the Austrians to evacuate Bukovina.

Struggle Goes on for Passes.

In the Beskid, Tschukotka and Tsook passes, the Austro-Germans are in possession of strong positions whence they are continually attacking the Russians, while in the western passes, especially the Dukla, the Russians are on the offensive. The fighting has been going on for some time, but the Russians are sending large reinforcements to this southern line.

In northern Poland, the Russians are advancing slowly westward from the Niemen river and the Germans are fighting a rear guard action. Only at one point is the German attack being seriously pressed—against the fortress of Osovietz. Here the Germans can use their railway from Zwick and there is a good road across the marshes, but with their arms falling back on either side they cannot remain long. British military experts say.

Near East Prussian Border.

To the south, according to a Berlin dispatch, the Austro-Germans are fighting a rear guard action. Only at one point is the German attack being seriously pressed—against the fortress of Osovietz. Here the Germans can use their railway from Zwick and there is a good road across the marshes, but with their arms falling back on either side they cannot remain long. British military experts say.

Sink Four Submarines.

The sinking of the German submarine U-15, as officially announced today, makes the fourth of these vessels to be sunk by British warships since the beginning of the war, the others being the U-15, the U-16 and one named by the destroyer Haddock off the Belgian coast. It is believed that a French destroyer also sank one, and the captain of two British merchantmen are claiming the prizes offered for the first merchant captain to account for a hostile submarine. The claim of the captain of the steam collier Thorndia, in connection with the admiralty, saying he probably sank a submarine, is being disputed by the captain of the steamer Alstow, who says he previously sank one.

There is no news tonight of the naval operations in the Dardanelles.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Petrograd, March 5.—The following official communication from the general staff of the Russian army was issued today:

"Along the entire Niemen-Vistula front obstinate fighting continues. In certain sections our troops have made progress, particularly in the region of Moczars, where we captured six machine guns and four officers and several hundred soldiers. We also captured a number of German troops when we occupied the fortifications at Konopki."

"In the Carpathians at Kalkicyn (southeast of Cracow) we captured some fortified positions of the enemy. The Austrian attacks yesterday were a little less vigorous."

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DISCOVERY OF HUGE FRAUDS IS ANNOUNCED

Each an identification metal disc with his name on it. It is best to have one," was the remark. "You are going into the trenches tomorrow."

OKLAHOMA OFFICIAL IS IMPEACHED BY HOUSE

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PLENTY OF BREAD FOR ALL PRUSSIAN NEEDS

Berlin, March 5 (The Wireless to Sarville).—The Overseas News agency gave out the following statement today:

"In the Russian diet the minister of agriculture declared that on the present basis of allotment of flour and bread Germany would not only be sufficiently provided but probably would be able to accumulate a reserve for all eventualities."

Summary of War News of Yesterday

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DRUNKEN YAQUIS CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN SONORA

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, March 5.—New Mexico: Fair Saturday and Sunday.

**NEW YORK SOLONS TO
PROBE FAIR EXPENSES**

Albany, N. Y., March 5.—An investigation of the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific exposition commission from New York state was begun today by the state comptroller.

Nine industries in St. Louis dependent on railroads have been obliged to curtail their forces some 10,000 men and their payrolls on that account are \$55,000 less a month than in times of normal business. The loss in wages of employees of those nine St. Louis industries would aggregate \$7,000,000 a year. The time has come when it is most vital not only to the carriers interest but to the industrial and commercial welfare of the country that the desired advances should be allowed."

**AUSTRIANS ARE
SEVERELY BEATEN
BY SLAV FORCES**

Petrograd, March 5 (10 p. m., via London, March 6, 2:22 a. m.).—Advices received in Petrograd say the Austro-Hungarian forces have met with a series of reverses at the hands of the Russians, recently culminating in the re-occupation today of Stanislau, which was evacuated a fortnight ago.

Serious battles are reported between the Mazalabetsz guns in the Carpathians and the river San, where the Austrian advance is said to have been checked. In the vicinity of Salanka, midway of this line, two Austrian regiments are said to have been wiped out by the Russian machine guns.

During the fighting on March 2 and 3, the Austrians charged the Russian lines repeatedly, at times reaching close to the Russian trenches.

Austrian officers captured during the fighting are reported to have said that their losses never had been heavier.

At Lutskivki, just east of the San and thirty-five miles south of Przemyśl, on the night of March 2, the Austrians made four attacks on the Russians, which are said to have been repulsed with heavy losses. The surrender of Stanislau was preceded during the period from February 21 to March 3, by heavy fighting. Kalkicyn, a short distance to the north, and also the valleys of the Lomnick and Luckwa rivers. Here, it is asserted, the Russians captured a large number of guns and rapid fire, many officers and men and a quantity of stores.

**INDIAN TROOPS
SHOW CONTEMPT
FOR SHELL FIRE**

Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for the Associated Press, sends the following:

British Headquarters in France (via London, March 5 (9 p. m.)).—The effectiveness of the Indian troops of the British empire breaks the monotony of the grim, colorless business of modern war at the British front. The little, dark, active, and somewhat move about among the powerful motor trucks from England.

It was first feared that the Indians might not stand shell fire well, but they became used to it and now they are even contemptuous of it. Accustomed to a hot and dry climate, the chill and rainy weather and the heavy mud of northern France has been their worst enemy. When the sun shines a smile spreads over the whole Indian face. Thanks to the heavy rain, the Indian troops have been able to keep their feet on the ground.

Food Brought From India.

All the food of these men has to be brought from India. Speaking no word of English, these dark-skinned men have come from the other side of the world to fight in France for Great Britain. Billed in barracks with thick layers of straw for their beds, each man cooking his food to taste and according to his caste custom, they have a separate world of never ceasing wonder to the French inhabitants.

This morning there was seen a good cavalry riding by on a muddy road with a background of flat and infelicitous landscape with all the precision that would show at a royal review. Occasionally among the dusty faces under the turbans there were the white countenances of the English officers who had trained these varied tribes and who have stood with them in the trenches in by water up to their waists against the enemy.

Sir Pertab Singh, 72 years old, rode at the head of his regiment.

"I told me I was too old," he said, "but I replied, 'If you will not let me fight in France I will go to Afghanistan and fight there. I don't mean to die in my bed and I cannot live much longer.' So they let me come."

Cavalry Drills Kept Up.

Although all the cavalry is fighting as infantry in the trenches, cavalry officers keep up their cavalry drills and the horses are in condition. This is because there may be a chance for the cavalry when the German lines break down. Everybody on the line speaks of the Germans going back as if it was as certain as the coming of spring.

One of the English officers with which the newspaper correspondent was talking, the Indian troops rode that made the remark:

"The Canadians in their trenches are now doing well."

The driver of the motor car in which the correspondent was riding was a Canadian who had been in the American army by the use of New York license. He had and sixteen medals ranging in New York, but he came over, as the English say, "to do his bit."

Message to Irish-Americans.

One week here Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen from every part of the world ready to serve in any capacity in order to help.

"Now you tell this message to all my Irish friends in America for we are an elderly Irish medical officer in charge of a hospital train. 'Tell them I have been sleeping on that car seat for six weeks with the hump along side of me and the union jack over my head. It was a fine time we had when they let me load my train with wounded right where the shells were falling, but they do not permit that any more.'"

In the outskirts of a village where German shells fell at intervals there were seen infantry detachments practicing at hand grenade attacks and in the defense of trenches. Nobody worried about the danger from German attacks.

Sanitation Looked After.

At another place the correspondents entered a building which seemed neither wholly hospital nor wholly Y. M. C. A. The reason that the location of this and many other places is not given is because no German aeroplane bombs are wanted. In this particular case it was a fine time we had when they let me load my train with wounded right where the shells were falling, but they do not permit that any more."

Here no one is kept longer than fourteen days. If in that time they have not sufficiently recovered from the exhausting demands of the trenches to return to the front, they are sent back to the base.

"Doesn't some malleficer," I asked, "ever hesitate to face the horror of the trenches again?"

"Occasionally there is one," was the answer. "That's human nature. We are amazed at how few. When well enough the average man goes. He says he will play the game. You will know soon what he is going to do."

Before leaving the convalescent home the correspondents were given

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IMPEACHED BY HOUSE**

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Witnesses at the legislative investigation charged Watson borrowed money from railroad men with whom the commission had dealings; that he rode on passes and charged traveling expenses to the state; and that he accepted out from the company as a gift.

**PLENTY OF BREAD FOR
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